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| APPLICATION NO.   | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/678,006  | 10/01/2003  | Giovanni Coglitore   | 443452000103        | 9230             |
| 25226   | 7590        | 12/08/2004           | EXAMINER            |                  |
| MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP<br>755 PAGE MILL RD<br>PALO ALTO, CA 94304-1018 |             |                      | LEA EDMONDS, LISA S |                  |
|   |             |                      | ART UNIT            | PAPER NUMBER     |
|   |             |                      | 2835                |                  |

DATE MAILED: 12/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

|                              |                        |                     |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | <b>Application No.</b> | <b>Applicant(s)</b> |
|                              | 10/678,006             | COGLITORE ET AL.    |
|                              | <b>Examiner</b>        | <b>Art Unit</b>     |
|                              | Lisa Lea-Edmonds       | 2835                |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 September 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 October 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.   |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/3/04</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

1. The examiner of record has considered the information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 09/03/04.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, 8-14, 16-22, 24-31, 32-34, 38-43, and 46-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matouk et al. (4691274) in view of Dubin (5971506). With respect to claims 1-6, 8-14, 16-22, 24-31, 32-34, 38-43, and 46-51, Matouk et al. teaches at least two modules (41, 42, 43) comprising at least one heat-generating component, each module (41, 42, 43) adapted to permit air to flow in the module such that airflow goes through, over, or adjacent to the at least one heat-generating component to cool the at least one heat-generating component; and a rack (12) configured for the at least two modules (41, 42, 43) to be placed in a back-to-back configuration such that the rack and components will cooperate to direct air that flows through the modules (41, 42, 43) to (1) up to exit the rack through an upper section of the rack, (2) down to exit the rack through a lower section of the rack, or (3) both, wherein the modules and the rack cooperate to define a space between at least two back-to-back modules (see for example figures 1, 3, 4). However, Matouk et al. lacks a

clear teaching of the modules being computers as claimed. Dubin is relied upon for its teaching of a rack mounting computer (100) comprising at least one heat-generating component, and being adapted to permit air to flow in the computer such that airflow goes through, over, or adjacent to the at least one heat-generating component to cool the at least one heat-generating component, wherein the computer further comprises a chassis (10) comprising a front panel (60), wherein each computer further comprises a chassis comprising enclosing at least one main board, wherein the computer is configured with at least one vent (64) provided at a front section as claimed (see for example figures 3-6). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the computer of Dubin into the rack of Matouk et al. to convert the computer into a rack mounted system. With respect to claims 9 and 25, and the claimed limitation of the air exiting through the computers, as implied by applicant (see page 21 ¶0072) regardless of which flow direction is chosen ... advantageous flow across heat-generating components which must be cooled is possible, therefore it would have been obvious to one skill in the art to for both Matouk et al. and Dubin to "choose" any flow direction as claimed.

4. Claims 7, 15, 23, 31, 35, 36, 44, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matouk et al. (4691274) in view of Dubin (5971506) as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Wrycraft (6011689). With respect to claims 7, 15, 23, and 31, Matouk et al. (4691274) in view of Dubin (5971506) teach the invention as set forth above. However, Matouk et al. (4691274) in view of Dubin (5971506), lacks a clear teaching of the at least one vent (64) being provided at a back

section and providing fans as claimed. Wrycraft is relied upon for its teaching of the at least one vent (64) being provided at a back section and providing fans as claimed (see for example figures 1-9). It would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Wrycraft into the apparatus of Matouk et al. (4691274) in view of Dubin (5971506) to aid in cooling of the heat-generating components.

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments, see page 11 the section entitled "Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph" , filed 09/17/04, with respect to claims 4 and 5 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 4 and 5 has been withdrawn.

6. Applicant's arguments filed 09/17/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With respect to claims 1-6, 8-14, 16-22, 24-31, 32-34, 38-43, and 46-51, applicant's assertions that Matouk et al. does not teach that each module is "adapted to permit air to flow in the module such that airflow goes through, over or adjacent to the at least one heat-generating component"; the examiner of record respectfully points out that it has been held that the recitation that an element is "adapted to" perform a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the ability to so perform. It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. *In re Hutchison*, 69 USPQ 138. The examiner of record has taken the position that Matouk et al. does in fact teaches each module being "adapted to" permit air to flow in the module such that airflow goes through, over or adjacent to the at least one heat-generating component. Applicant is

directed to figures 5 and 6, which show modules (42, 43 respectfully). As can be seen, neither module (42, 43) is completely enclosed (i.e. having top, bottom and sides) to prevent airflow "in or through" the modules such that air flows through, over or adjacent the at least one heat generating component as claimed. With respect to applicant's assertions that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine Matouk or Dubin, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Matouk et al. discloses a rack system that provides cooling of electronic components racked therein, and electronic components being used with a computer (not shown, see for example column 3 lines 49-57). Dubin discloses a system to rack mount a desktop computer, which provides cooling (see figures 3-5). However, Dubin lacks a clear teaching of the type of rack used. The suggestion or motivation to combine the teachings of Matouk et al. and Dubin to produce applicant's claimed invention would be found in the fact that Dubin teaches a rack mounting system for computers but does not disclose the rack, and Matouk et al. teaching a rack that could be used with computers (not shown), as well as the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. With respect to applicant's assertion that the combination of Matouk et al. and Dubin would inhibit the operation of the computer of Dubin, the examiner respectfully points out that applicant is

Art Unit: 2835

relying on the teachings of the prior art cited by Dubin in column 2 lines 54-56. The description of the invention of Dubin begins on line 1 of column 3, and does not include and openings (142, 144m and 148) as stated. With respect to claims 7, 15, 23, 31, 35, 36, 44, and 45, applicant's asserts that Wrycraft fails to cure the deficiencies described with respect to Matouk and Dubin. The examiner of records respectfully maintains the above rejection of claims 7, 15, 23, 31, 35, 36, 44, and 45, in that a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established above.

***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lisa Lea-Edmonds whose telephone number is 571-272-2043. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Field can be reached on (571) 272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Lisa Lea-Edmonds*  
Lisa Lea-Edmonds  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2835

11/03/04